(b) and (c) Two proceedings under Section 7A were initiated by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Surat for non-compliance in respect of the contractual employees as below:

1. M/s. ONGC Limited, Hazira, Surat.

2. M/s. ONGC Limited, Ankleshwar, Bharauch.

The establishment in both the above cases is contending that its contractors are having separate Code Numbers and it has requested for some more time to collect details to provide it to Surat office of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. Inquiry under Section 7A has been initiated.

Allocation of fund to Rajasthan under RGNDWM

†591. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the district-wise details of funds to be allocated by the Central Government under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) to different districts in Rajasthan for the year 2008 for supplying potable water to water potability affected population of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): Rural water supply is a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under ARWSP, at Government of India level funds are allocated State-wise and district-wise allocation is not done. During 2008-09 under ARWSP, Rajasthan has been allocated Rs. 738.39 crore for Coverage, Swajaldhara and Sub-mission on water quality. In addition, Rs. 231.74 crore has been allocated for rural water supply in the DDP areas of the State.

Factors determining BPL family

592. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the factors determining a family to belong to the category ".Below Poverty Line";

(b) the percentage of population coming under BPL category in the country and also in different States and Union Territories;

(c) whether this percentage corresponds to Dr. Arjun Sengupta's report that 77 per cent people cannot spend even Rs. 20/- per day on the average; and

(d) in what manner Government propose to do justice to the poor people who do not belong to the APL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line at National and State level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group of Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor. The latest estimate of the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line is available for the year 2004-05 based on the large sample survey of consumer expenditure data of the 61st Round of NSS which are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has set the growth target for the economy at 9% per year for the Plan period (2007-12) and aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. The central vision of the Eleventh Plan is to trigger a development process, which ensures broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, etc. The Government is implementing a number of anti-poverty programmes, such as wage employment and asset generation programmes to raise the income of poor, in addition to the income generated from the general growth process. In alleviating poverty and improving the standard of living of the poor, the major schemes and programmes being implemented include: (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which provides a legal guarantee of atleast 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household, poor and non-poor, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, (b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment, (c) Indira Awaas Yojana, which provides assistance for construction of dwelling units, (d) Integrated Child Development Services, which seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children up to six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers, (e) Mid-day Meal Scheme, introduced with a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among the children.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, which is the main vehicle for raising the level of infrastructure and utilities in the cities, aims is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities; it provides affordable shelter and decent living and working conditions to the poor and for helping them to develop self-employment enterprises. The Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana provides gainful employment to the urban poor.

The Targeted Public Distribution System provides foodgrains at reduced prices to the poor. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana provides foodgrains to the poorest of the poor families at a highly subsidized rate.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2004-05

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	64.70	28.0	61.40	15.8	126.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	1.94	3.3	0.09	17.6	2.03
3	Assam	22.3	54.50	3.3	1.28	19.7	55.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	42.1	336.72	34.6	32.42	41.4	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.50	41.2	19.47	40.9	90.96
6	Delhi	6.9	0.63	15.2	22.30	14.7	22.93
7	Goa	5.4	0.36	21.3	1.64	13.8	2.01
8	Gujarat	19.1	63.49	13.0	27.19	16.8	90.69
9	Haryana	13.6	21.49	15.1	10.60	14.0	32.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	6.14	3.4	0.22	10.0	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	3.66	7.9	2.19	5.4	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19	20.2	13.20	40.3	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.8	75.05	32.6	63.83	25.0	138.89
14	Kerala	13.2	32.43	20.2	17.17	15.0	49.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65	42.1	74.03	38.3	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.6	171.13	32.2	146.25	30.7	317.38
17	Manipur	22.3	3.76	3.3	0.20	17.3	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.3	4.36	3.3	0.16	18.5	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.3	1.02	3.3	0.16	12.6	1.18
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.87	3.3	0.12	19.0	3.99
21	Orissa	46.8	151.75	44.3	26.74	46.4	178.49
22	Punjab	9.1	15.12	7.1	6.50	8.4	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.7	87.38	32.9	47.51	22.1	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.3	1.12	3.3	0.02	20.1	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.50	22.2	69.13	22.5	145.62
26	Tripura	22.3	6.18	3.3	0.20	18.9	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473.00	30.6	117.03	32.8	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11	36.5	8.85	39.6	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.6	173.22	14.8	35.14	24.7	208.36
30	A & N Islands	22.9	0.60	22.2	0.32	22.6	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.1	0.08	7.1	0.67	7.1	0.74
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.8	0.68	19.1	0.15	33.2	0.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	0.07	21.2	0.14	10.5	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	0.06	20.2	0.06	16.0	0.11
35	Puducherry	22.9	0.78	22.2	1.59	22.4	2.37
	ALL-INDIA	28.3	2209.24	25.7	807.96	27.5	3017.20

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-days recall period consumer.

NOTES:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and A & N Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Corrective action regarding NREGS after CAG review

593. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what corrective actions and change in procedure have been taken after the recent CAG review of NREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): The Ministry had requested CAG to undertake performance audit of NREGA for the year 2006-07 in 68 phase I districts. The findings of the performance audit by CAG as given in its draft report primarily deal with State specific implementation of the Act. The draft audit report did not find any fault in the NREG Act. It brought out the procedural lapses in the implementation of the programme. Therefore, no major changes have been effected in the Act. The States have been advised to take action to avoid recurrence of the deficiencies pointed out by CAG in its draft report.

Drinking water for rural habitations

594. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Habitation Survey - 2003, 6.3 lakhs rural habitations have not been covered for providing drinking water; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide drinking water in these villages within a stipulated timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) As per Habitation Survey-2003 carried out by the States/ UTs, 6.37 lakh habitations were found to have drinking water problems.